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ABSTRACT

This report documents long-term trends in racial/ethnic enrollment in higher education and presents enrollment data for the fall of 1988. The first section presents overall enrollment trends for institutions of higher education by racial/ethnic categories and selected student and institutional characteristics, such as sex, level of study, type of institution, and control of institution. The data for 1978 through 1984 come from the Higher Education General Information System (HEGIS) fall enrollment survey; the data for 1986 and 1988 are based on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall enrollment survey. The second section presents household-based statistics from the Current Population Survey. The information is used to derive a measure of college participation rates for 18- to 24-year-olds and 25- to 34-year-olds. The report also includes a technical appendix and a glossary. (JDD)

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Survey Report June 1990

Trends in Racial/Ethnic Enrollment in Higher Education: Fall 1978 through Fall 1988

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Survey Report June 1990

Trends in Racial/Ethnic Enrollment in Higher Education: Fall 1978 through Fall 1988

Nancy B. Schantz
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U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 90-370

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June 1990

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Foreword

This report of trends in racial/ethnic biennial enrollment in higher education is based on two sources. The data for 1978 through 1984 come from the Higher Education General Information System (HEGIS) fall enrollment survey; the data for 1986 and 1988 are based on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall enrollment survey. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) established IPEDS in 1986 to replace HEGIS as its core postsecondary education data collection. In designing and implementing IPEDS, NCES has made a significant effort to maintain continuity in the HEGIS data series. Without this effort, a trend report of racial/ethnic enrollment would not be possible.

The primary purpose of this report is to inform policymakers, researchers, and the postsecondary education community of long-term trends in racial/ethnic enrollment in higher education, as well as to present, for the first time, enrollment data for the fall of 1988. We hope that this report will stimulate further interest in and analysis of HEGIS and IPEDS data.

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Highlights

Trends in total enrollment, 1978 through 1988

- From 1978 through 1988, enrollment in institutions of higher education increased by over 1.8 million students.
- Total enrollment grew steadily over the years. Except for a 1 percent decline between 1982 and 1984, the rate of increase in total enrollment was between 2 and 8 percent biennially.
- In 1978, approximately the same proportions of males and females were enrolled in institutions of higher education. By 1988, women accounted for 54 percent of total enrollment.

Trends in racial/ethnic enrollment, 1978 through 1988

- Between 1978 and 1988, Hispanic enrollment in higher education increased about 63 percent, and Asian or Pacific Islander enrollment increased approximately 111 percent. In comparison, white enrollment in higher education increased about 12 percent and black enrollment increased about 7 percent.
- After 1978, the rate of change in higher education enrollment varied by racial/ethnic categories. For instance, Hispanic enrollment increased as much as 16 percent biennially; Asian enrollment increased, on the average, over 16 percent biennially. Increases in black and white enrollment, however, averaged less than 7 percent biennially.
- Although enrollment increased after the early 1980s, the college participation rates for 18- to 24-year-old black and Hispanic students fluctuated, averaging 28 percent for black students and about 30 percent for Hispanic students. In contrast, the college participation rates for white 18- to 24-year-olds rose steadily throughout the 1980s, from about 33 percent in 1981 to about 39 percent in 1988.
- Overall male enrollment in higher education increased at a slower rate than female enrollment. In fact, black male enrollment actually dropped about 2 percent since 1978. Black female enrollment increased 14 percent during this time.
- In 1988, 2-year institutions accounted for 37 percent of total enrollment but 46 percent of total minority enrollment.

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Introduction

This report presents findings from two institutional-based postsecondary education surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics: the Higher Education General Information (HEGIS) and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) fall enrollment surveys. HEGIS collected racial/ethnic enrollment data biennially from 1978 to 1984. IPEDS replaced HEGIS in 1986 and is now reporting racial/ethnic enrollment data for the second time. The report also presents selected findings from the Bureau of the Census Current Population Survey.

The first section presents overall enrollment trends for institutions of higher education by racial/ethnic categories and selected student and institutional characteristics. The data are from HEGIS and IPEDS. The second section presents household-based statistics from Census' Current Population Survey. The information is used to derive a measure of college participation rates for 18- to 24-year-olds and 25- to 34-year-olds.

Trends in Racial/Ethnic Enrollment in Higher Education:
Fall 1978 Through Fall 1988

Total Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

Since 1978, enrollment in institutions of higher education[1] increased by over 1.8 million students (table 1). All racial/ethnic groups contributed to this net increase to varying degrees. Ranked by their proportion of the total increase, whites accounted for over one-half of the growth, followed by Asians or Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, blacks, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives. By 1988, racial/ethnic minorities constituted about 18 percent of total enrollment, up from 16 percent in 1978 (table 2).[2]

Total enrollment in higher education, for the most part, grew steadily over the years. Except for a 1 percent decline between 1982 and 1984, the rate of increase was between 2 and 8 percent biennially. By racial/ethnic categories, the rate of increase in enrollment has varied greatly (table 1 and figure 1). For example, Hispanic enrollment increased steadily since 1978, with increases ranging from a low of 3 percent between 1982 and 1984 to a high of over 15 percent between 1984 and 1986. Asian or Pacific Islander enrollment increased rapidly between 1978 and 1982, with biennial increases averaging over 20 percent. After 1972, the rate of increase in enrollment for Asian or Pacific Islanders slowed somewhat; however, enrollment increases remained high, ranging between 11 and 15 percent biennially.

In contrast, the rate of change in white enrollment was much slower, ranging from a decrease of about 2 percent between 1982 and 1984 to an increase of about 7 percent between 1978 and 1980 (table 1). The rate of increase in black enrollment was even slower than the rate of increase in white enrollment (table 1 and figure 1). In fact, black enrollment decreased about 3 percent between 1980 and 1984. Over the 11-year period, the highest biennial increase in black enrollment (5 percent) occurred between 1978 and 1980.

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[1]Institutions of higher education include institutions accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary of Education. Changes noted in racial/ethnic data reported between 1980 and 1982 may be due to an increase in the number of private, 2-year institutions of higher education in operation in 1982. Since 1982, the universe of institutions of higher education has remained fairly stable.

[2]Racial/ethnic minorities are herein defined as black (non-Hispanic), Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native.

Table 1.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control of institution, race/ethnicity and sex: Biennially, fall 1978 through fall 1988

Control of institution, race/ethnicity, and sex	Number, in thousands						Percent distribution					
	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
All institutions												
Total	11,231	12,087	12,388	12,235	12,504	13,043	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	9,194	9,833	9,997	9,815	9,921	10,283	81.9	81.4	80.7	80.2	79.3	78.8
Black, non-Hispanic	1,054	1,107	1,101	1,076	1,082	1,130	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7
Hispanic	417	472	519	535	618	680	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	235	286	351	390	448	497	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	78	84	88	84	90	93	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nonresident alien	253	305	331	335	345	361	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Public												
Total	8,770	9,456	9,695	9,458	9,714	10,156	78.1	78.2	78.3	77.3	77.7	77.9
White, non-Hispanic	7,136	7,656	7,785	7,543	7,654	7,964	63.5	63.3	62.8	61.6	61.2	61.1
Black, non-Hispanic	840	876	873	844	854	881	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8
Hispanic	363	406	446	456	532	587	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	195	240	296	323	371	406	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	68	74	77	72	79	81	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nonresident alien	167	204	219	219	224	238	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Private												
Total	2,461	2,630	2,693	2,777	2,790	2,887	21.9	21.8	21.7	22.7	22.3	22.1
White, non-Hispanic	2,058	2,177	2,212	2,272	2,267	2,319	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.6	18.1	17.8
Black, non-Hispanic	215	231	228	232	228	248	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Hispanic	55	66	74	79	86	93	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	47	55	67	77	91	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	9	10	10	11	11	11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonresident alien	85	101	113	116	120	123	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9

Table 1.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control of institution, race/ethnicity and sex: Biennially, fall 1978 through fall 1988--Continued

Control of institution, race/ethnicity, and sex	Number, in thousands						Percent distribution					
	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
Men												
Total	5,621	5,868	5,999	5,859	5,885	5,998	50.1	48.5	48.4	47.9	47.1	46.0
White, non-Hispanic	4,613	4,773	4,830	4,690	4,647	4,712	41.1	39.5	39.0	38.3	37.2	36.1
Black, non-Hispanic	453	464	458	437	436	443	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
Hispanic	213	232	252	254	290	310	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	126	151	189	210	239	259	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	37	38	40	38	39	39	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nonresident alien	180	211	230	231	233	235	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Women												
Total	5,609	6,219	6,389	6,376	6,619	7,045	49.9	51.5	51.6	52.1	52.9	54.0
White, non-Hispanic	4,581	5,060	5,167	5,125	5,273	5,572	40.8	41.9	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.7
Black, non-Hispanic	601	643	644	639	646	687	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3
Hispanic	205	240	267	281	328	370	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	109	135	162	180	209	237	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	41	46	48	46	51	53	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	73	94	101	104	112	126	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0

Note: Because of underreporting/nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, data prior to 1986 were estimated when possible. See the Technical Appendix for a discussion of imputation procedures used for underreported and nonreported racial/ethnic data since 1984. Also, due to rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" (1978-1984) and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System "Fall Enrollment" surveys (1986 and 1988).

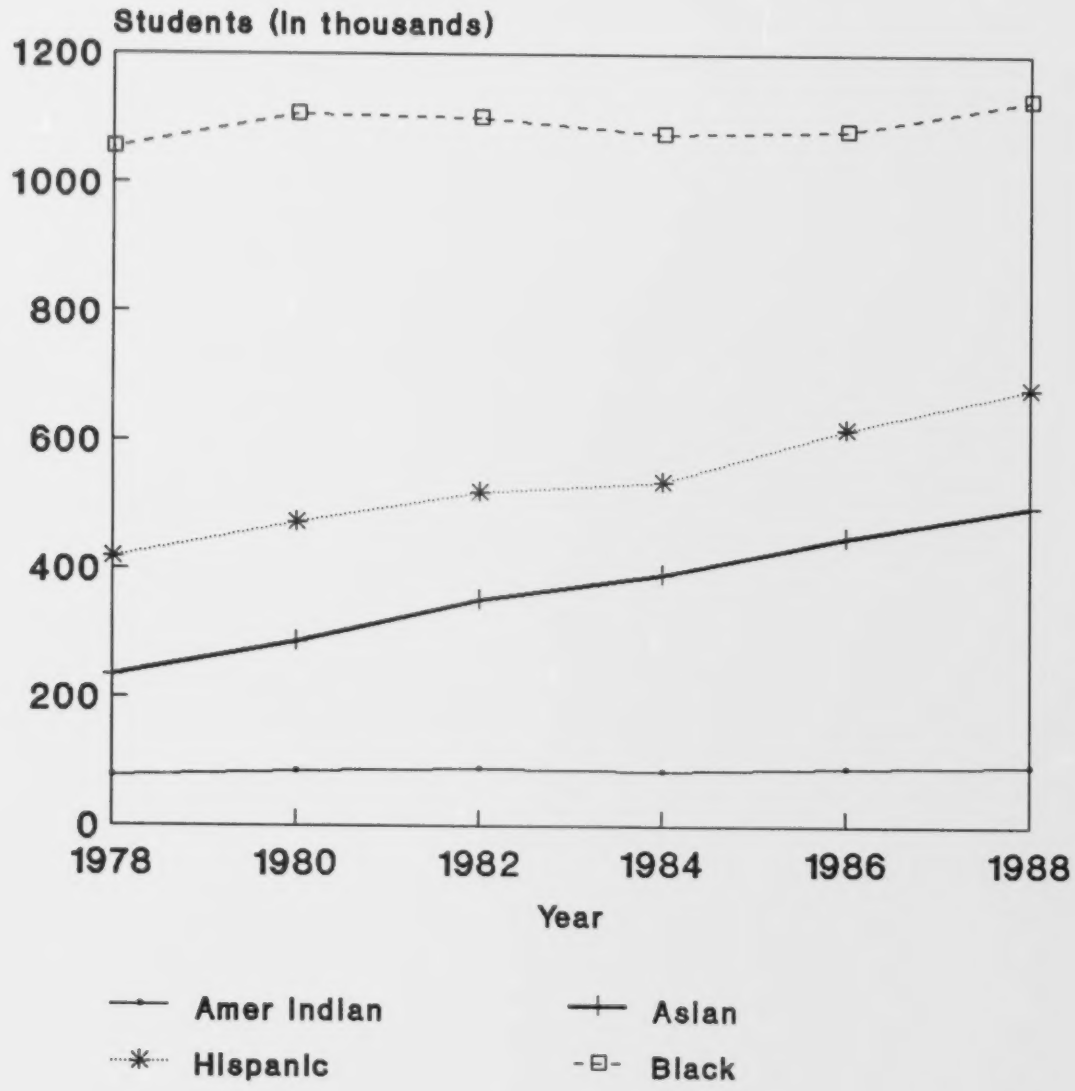
Table 2.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type of institution and race/ethnicity: Biennially, fall 1978 through fall 1988

Level of institution and race/ethnicity	Numbers in thousands						Percentage distribution of total enrollment					
	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
All institutions	11,231	12,087	12,388	12,235	12,504	13,043	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	9,194	9,833	9,997	9,815	9,921	10,283	81.9	81.4	80.7	80.2	79.3	78.8
Total minority	1,785	1,949	2,059	2,085	2,238	2,399	15.9	16.1	16.6	17.0	17.9	18.4
Black, non-Hispanic	1,054	1,107	1,101	1,076	1,082	1,130	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7
Hispanic	417	472	519	535	618	680	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	235	286	351	390	448	497	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	78	84	88	84	90	93	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nonresident alien	253	305	331	335	345	361	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
4-year institutions	7,203	7,565	7,648	7,708	7,824	8,175	64.1	62.6	61.7	63.0	62.6	62.7
White, non-Hispanic	6,027	6,275	6,306	6,301	6,337	6,582	53.7	51.9	50.9	51.5	50.7	50.5
Total minority	975	1,050	1,073	1,124	1,195	1,292	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.6	9.9
Black, non-Hispanic	612	634	612	617	615	656	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Hispanic	190	217	229	246	278	296	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	138	162	193	223	262	297	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	35	37	39	38	40	42	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nonresident alien	201	241	270	282	292	302	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
2-year institutions	4,028	4,521	4,740	4,527	4,680	4,868	35.9	37.4	38.3	37.0	37.4	37.3
White, non-Hispanic	3,167	3,558	3,692	3,514	3,584	3,702	28.2	29.4	29.8	28.7	28.7	28.4
Total minority	810	899	987	961	1,043	1,107	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.5
Black, non-Hispanic	443	472	489	459	467	473	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
Hispanic	227	255	291	289	340	384	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	97	124	158	167	186	199	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	43	47	49	46	51	50	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	52	64	61	53	53	60	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5

Note: Because of underreporting/nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, data prior to 1986 were estimated when possible. See the Technical Appendix for a discussion of imputation procedures used for underreported and nonreported racial/ethnic data since 1984. Also, due to rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" (1978-1984) and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System "Fall Enrollment" surveys (1986 and 1988).

Figure 1.--Minority enrollment in institutions of higher education, by race/ethnicity: Biennially, fall 1978 through fall 1988



Source: Biennial HEGIS and IPEDS surveys of fall enrollment, 1978 through 1988.

Nonresident alien enrollment showed consistent growth over the years; however, the most dramatic increase (20.5 percent) occurred between 1978 and 1980 (table 1). With the exception of a 5-percent decrease between 1982 and 1984, enrollment of American Indian or Alaskan Natives showed steady, but slow, increases over the years. The rate of increase ranged from a low of 3 percent between 1986 and 1988 to a high of 8 percent between 1978 and 1980.

Enrollment by Institutional Control

The rise in higher education enrollment was fairly consistent between public and private institutions, with public institutions accounting for about 78 percent of total enrollment (table 1). Changes occurred, however, in the racial/ethnic makeup of both public and private institutions.

For instance, although white enrollment in public institutions of higher education increased after 1978 as a proportion of total enrollment in public institutions, white enrollment declined during this time, from 81 to 78 percent. Black enrollment in public institutions also increased but, as a proportion of total enrollment in public institutions, black enrollment declined after 1978, from about 10 percent to 9 percent. Hispanics and Asian or Pacific Islanders also showed large increases in enrollment since 1978. In 1988, these two groups together accounted for about 10 percent of enrollment in public institutions, up from 6 percent in 1978. Nonresident aliens showed large increases in public school enrollment; however, in 1988, their share of total enrollment in public institutions (2 percent) remained about the same as it was in 1978.

A similar pattern of change was observed in private institutions. That is, although white enrollment increased from 1978 to 1988 as a proportion of total private school enrollment, white enrollment declined during this time, from 84 to 80 percent. Black enrollment in private institutions also increased between 1978 and 1988; however, as a proportion of total private school enrollment, black enrollment remained fairly stable at 8 or 9 percent. As in public institutions, enrollment increases are indicated for Hispanics, Asian or Pacific Islanders and nonresident aliens after 1978. In 1988, these groups accounted for about 11 percent of enrollment in private institutions, up from 7 percent in 1978.

Enrollment by Sex

After 1978, the distribution of men and women enrolled in higher education changed dramatically. In 1978, men and women accounted for equal proportions of enrollment (table 1). By 1988, there were about 1 million more women than men enrolled in institutions of higher education and women accounted for 54 percent of total enrollment.

Looking at the racial/ethnic groups separately, table 1 shows that enrollment of white males accounted for close to 100,000 of the increase in total male enrollment. The enrollment of black males has actually declined since 1978 (from 453,000 to 443,000 in 1988). This decrease, however, was offset by the dramatic rise in the enrollment of male Hispanics, male Asian or Pacific Islanders, and male nonresident aliens. Enrollment of American Indians or Alaskan Native males fluctuated over the years, resulting in an increase of about 5 percent since 1978.

Figure 2 shows the biennial percentage change in male enrollment by racial/ethnic category. The rate of change in male enrollment since 1978 varied by racial/ethnic category. For example, between 1982 and 1986, white and black male enrollment declined, dropping a total of 4 and 5 percent respectively. Subsequently, black male enrollment increased 2 percent, and white male enrollment increased about 1 percent.

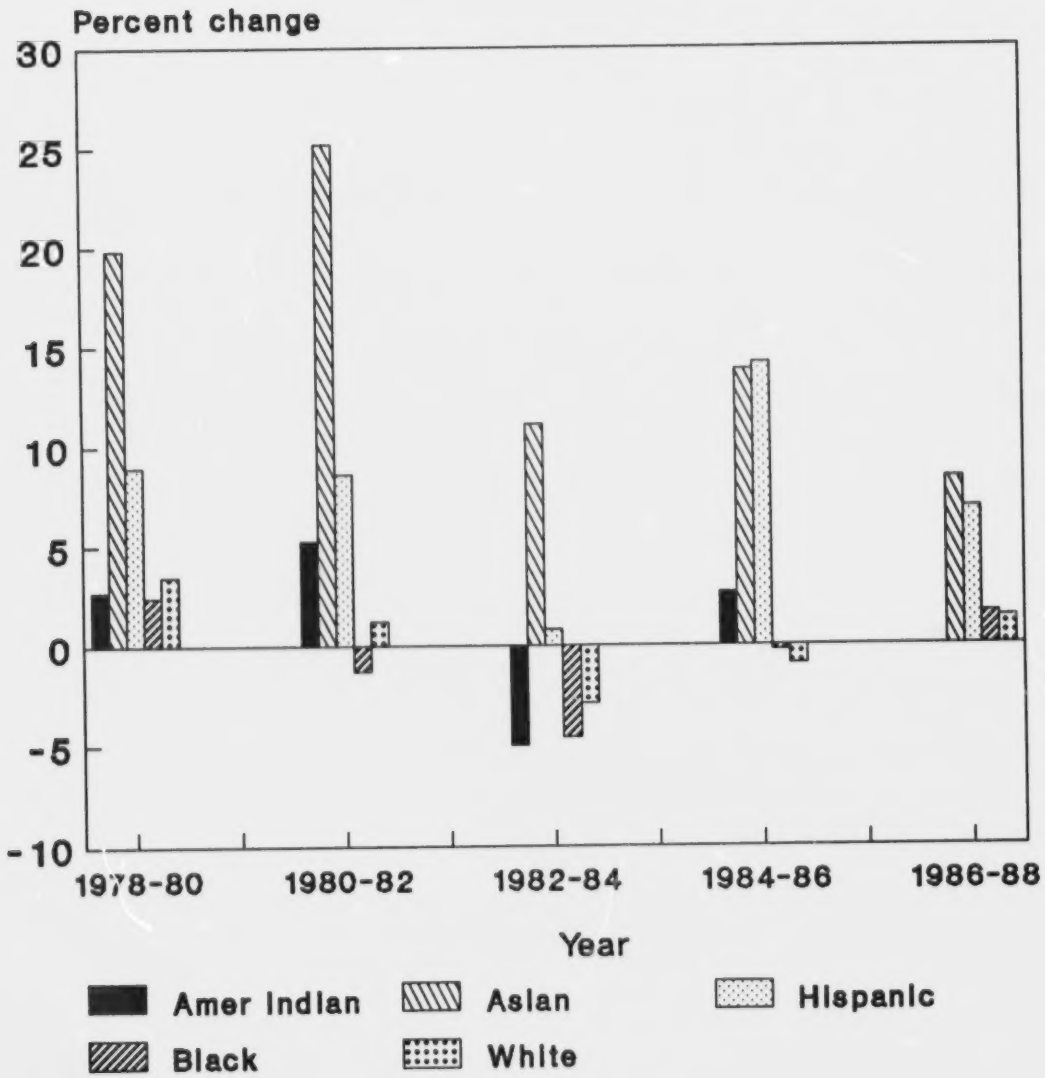
In contrast, Hispanics, Asians or Pacific Islanders, and nonresident alien males showed steady--and in some cases--dramatic increases in biennial enrollment. In particular, the rate of increase in male enrollment was quite high for the Asian or Pacific Islanders (between 11 and 25 percent biennially) and for nonresident aliens (as much as 17 percent biennially). American Indian or Alaskan Native biennial male enrollment increased steadily between 1978 and 1982, dropped 5 percent between 1982 and 1984, increased about 3 percent between 1984 and 1986, and stabilized between 1986 and 1988.

Female enrollment grew substantially, from about 6 million in 1978 to over 7 million in 1988 (table 1). There was an overall increase in female enrollment in all racial/ethnic categories during this time. The rate of change in enrollment reflected this increase. That is, except for slight declines in white, black, and American Indian or Alaskan Native female enrollment between 1982 and 1984, enrollment increased biennially after 1978 (figure 3). As with males, the increases were particularly high among female Asian or Pacific Islanders. The highest biennial increase for this group (23.8 percent) occurred between 1978 and 1980, and the lowest biennial increase (11.1 percent) occurred between 1982 and 1984. The enrollment of nonresident alien women increased steadily over the years; however, between 1978 and 1980 the increase in enrollment was particularly high (28.7 percent). After 1980, nonresident alien female enrollment varied, from a low of 3 percent between 1982 and 1984 to a high of 12 percent between 1986 and 1988.

Enrollment by Type of Institution

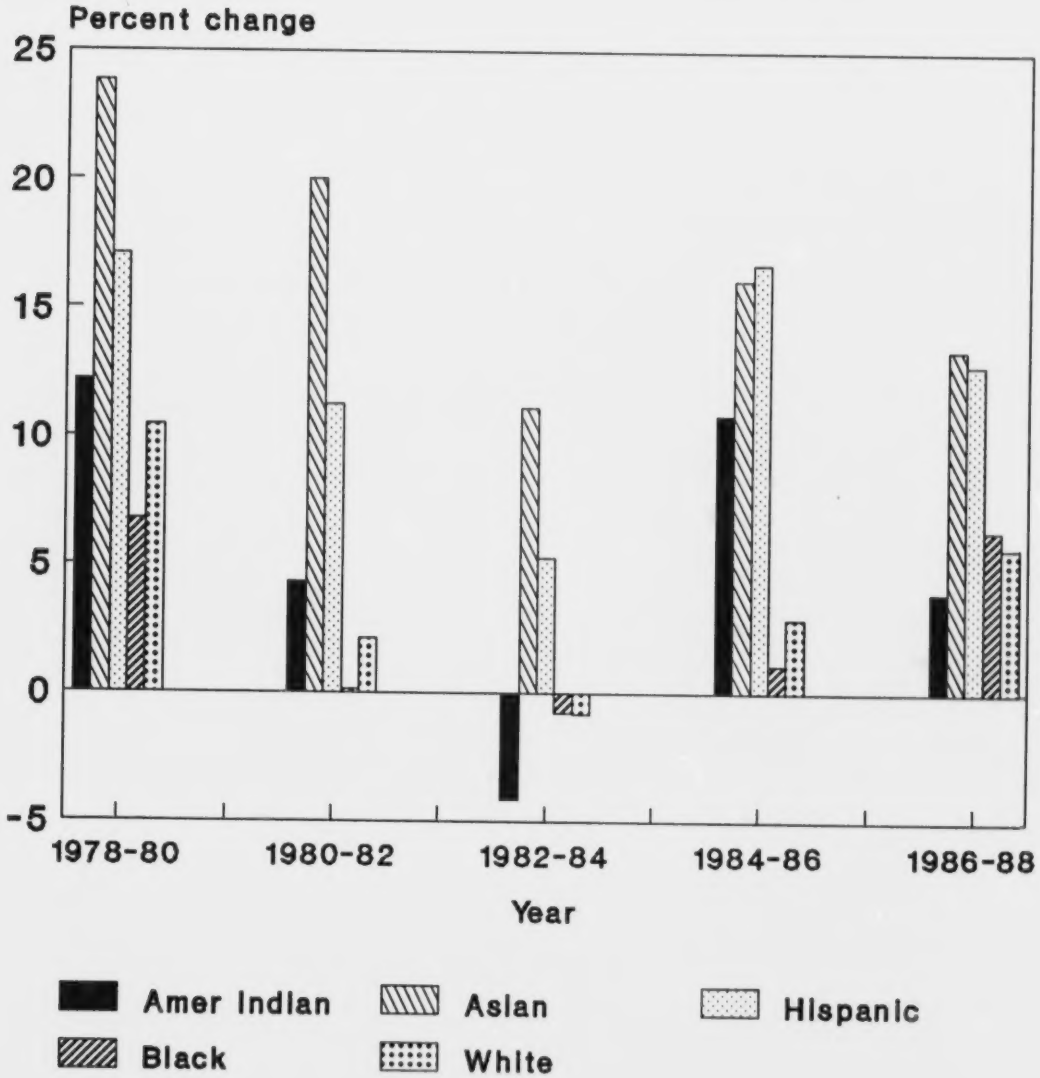
Between 1978 and 1988, biennial enrollment in 4-year institutions accounted for close to two-thirds of total enrollment in institutions of higher education (table 2). Four-year institutions accounted for about 64 percent of total enrollment in 1978. After 1978, biennial enrollment in

Figure 2.--Percentage change in male enrollment, by race/ethnicity: Biennially, fall 1978 through fall 1988



Source: Biennial HEGIS and IPEDS surveys of fall enrollment, 1978 through 1988.

Figure 3.--Percentage change in female enrollment, by race/ethnicity: Biennially, fall 1978 through fall 1988



Source: Biennial HEGIS and IPEDS surveys of fall enrollment, 1978 through 1988.

4-year schools fluctuated between 63 and 62 percent of total enrollment in higher education.

Between 1978 and 1988, enrollment in 4-year institutions of higher education increased by 14 percent. This increase, however, was unevenly distributed among the racial/ethnic categories. For example, although enrollment of white and black students in 4-year schools increased 9 and 7 percent, respectively, during this time the enrollment of the other racial/ethnic groups increased more dramatically. American Indian or Alaskan Native enrollment in 4-year schools increased 20 percent; nonresident alien enrollment increased 50 percent; Hispanic enrollment increased 56 percent; and Asian or Pacific Islander enrollment increased 115 percent.

Between 1978 and 1988, enrollment in 2-year institutions increased more dramatically than enrollment in 4-year institutions (20.8 percent vs. 13.5 percent). As in 4-year institutions, enrollment increases in 2-year institutions varied by racial/ethnic categories. For instance, white enrollment in 2-year institutions increased 17 percent (nearly double the increase reported in 4-year institutions). The other racial/ethnic groups showed increases similar to those reported in 4-year schools: 7 percent for blacks, 15 percent for nonresident aliens, 16 percent for American Indians, 69 percent for Hispanics, and 105 percent for Asian or Pacific Islanders.

Two-year institutions have a disproportionate share of minority enrollment. For example, although 2-year schools accounted for 37 percent of total enrollment in higher education, they accounted for 46 percent of total minority enrollment in 1988, essentially the same percentage share (45.4 percent) reported in 1978.

Enrollment by Level of Study

Table 3 presents racial/ethnic enrollment in institutions of higher education by level of study (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional). The data include distributing nondegree-seeking students within either undergraduate or postbaccalaureate levels of study.[3] (By definition, students enrolled in a first-professional degree program are seeking a postbaccalaureate degree.)

The distribution of higher education enrollment among level of study has not changed much since 1978. For example, undergraduates accounted for about 87 percent of total enrollment in both 1978 and 1988 (derived from tables 1 and 3).

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[3]See Technical Appendix for a discussion of the redistribution procedures.

Table 3.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of study and race/ethnicity: Biennially, fall 1978 through fall 1988

Level of study and race/ethnicity	Number in thousands						Percent distribution by level of study					
	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
Undergraduate enrollment												
Total	9,757	10,560	10,875	10,610	10,798	11,304	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	7,946	8,556	8,749	8,484	8,558	8,907	81.4	81.0	80.5	80.0	79.3	78.8
Total minority	1,642	1,797	1,907	1,911	2,036	2,192	16.8	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.9	19.4
Black, non-Hispanic	975	1,028	1,028	995	996	1,039	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2
Hispanic	388	438	485	495	563	631	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	206	253	313	343	393	437	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	72	79	82	78	83	86	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nonresident alien	169	208	220	216	205	205	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Graduate enrollment												
Total	1,219	1,250	1,235	1,344	1,435	1,472	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	1,019	1,030	1,002	1,087	1,133	1,153	83.6	82.4	81.1	80.9	78.9	78.4
Total minority	120	125	123	141	167	167	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.5	11.6	11.4
Black, non-Hispanic	68	66	61	67	72	76	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2
Hispanic	24	27	27	32	46	39	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	24	28	30	37	43	46	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	4	4	5	5	5	6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	80	94	108	115	136	151	6.6	7.5	8.8	8.6	9.5	10.3
First-professional enrollment												
Total	255	277	278	278	270	267	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	229	248	246	243	231	223	89.8	89.5	88.5	87.4	85.3	83.6
Total minority	22	26	29	32	36	39	8.6	9.5	10.4	11.4	13.2	14.6
Black, non-Hispanic	11	13	13	13	14	14	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.4
Hispanic	5	7	7	8	9	9	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	6	8	9	11	14	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.2	5.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nonresident alien	3	3	3	3	4	5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8

Note: Because of underreporting/nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, data prior to 1986 were estimated when possible. See the Technical Appendix for a discussion of imputation procedures used for underreported and nonreported racial/ethnic data since 1984. Also, due to rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" (1978-1984) and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System "Fall Enrollment" surveys (1986 and 1988).

However, for the most part, the minority proportions of enrollment at all three levels of study showed increases (table 3). For example, in fall 1988 Hispanics accounted for 6 percent of undergraduate enrollment, up from 4 percent in 1978. The Asian or Pacific Islander proportion of undergraduate enrollment increased from 2 percent in 1978 to 4 percent in 1988. White and black proportions of undergraduate enrollment, however, declined after 1978. As a as a proportion of total undergraduate enrollment, white undergraduate enrollment dropped 3 percentage points after 1978, and black undergraduate enrollment dropped 1 percentage point.

Similar patterns occurred at the graduate level. Of particular note is the major increase in the proportion of nonresident aliens enrolled in graduate programs. Nonresident aliens now account for 10 percent of total graduate enrollment; in 1978, nonresident aliens accounted for 7 percent of graduate enrollment. At the first-professional level, enrollment of white students decreased slightly in proportion to total first-professional enrollment, from 90 percent in 1978 to 84 percent in 1988. In contrast, total minority enrollment increased in proportion to total first-professional enrollment, from 9 percent in 1978 to 15 percent in 1988.

In 1988, undergraduate enrollment reached 11.3 million, an all-time high since 1982. After 1978, growth in undergraduate enrollment varied by racial/ethnic group: The undergraduate enrollment of Hispanics and Asian or Pacific Islanders increased steadily between 1978 and 1988 (62.6 percent and 112.1 percent, respectively), but black undergraduate enrollment dropped 3 percent between 1982 and 1984. Black undergraduate enrollment then inched up to the 1 million mark first reported in 1980. Nonresident alien undergraduate enrollment showed biennial declines between 1982 and 1986, but stabilized between 1986 and 1988.

In 1988, graduate enrollment reached 1.5 million. Whites and nonresident aliens continued to account for the largest proportions of graduate enrollment, 78 and 10 percent, respectively; however, all racial/ethnic groups reported all-time highs--or nearly all-time highs--for graduate-level enrollment in 1988. On the other hand, first-professional enrollment (267,000 in 1988) continued to decline after the mid-1980s. While whites are the predominant racial/ethnic group across all levels of study, their share of first-professional enrollment (83.6 percent) is larger than their share of undergraduate or graduate enrollment (78.8 percent and 78.4 percent, respectively).

Participation Rates in Higher Education

By using data drawn from the Bureau of the Census Current Population Surveys (CPS), one can compare CPS estimates of enrollment and population to determine participation rates for three racial/ethnic categories (white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic; and Hispanic). The population used in this analysis was the traditional college-age cohort (i.e., 18- to 24-year-olds), and the older college-going cohort (i.e., 25- to 34-year-olds). These two cohorts account for most college participants. Results are shown in table 4. It should be noted, however, that CPS population data and HEGIS and IPEDS enrollment data are not directly comparable because CPS information is derived from samples of households, and HEGIS and IPEDS data are collected from institutions of higher education. There are some additional limitations when using CPS numbers. The CPS survey uses the 1980 Census as its base year; as a result, the true representation of these racial/ethnic groups may be underestimated for groups that grew faster than the average throughout the 1980s, but overestimated for the other groups. Also, the participation rates are affected by a growth or decline of the population within the age cohorts. Thus, CPS data only provides a rough measure of adult participation in higher education and must be used with caution.[4]

In the October 1978 Current Population Survey, about 31 percent of all 18- to 24-year-old high school graduates indicated that they were enrolled in a college or university (table 4 and figure 4). By the early 1980s, this percentage had increased slightly, averaging 32 percent from 1980 to 1983. During the mid- and late-1980s, college participation rates continued to rise gradually. By 1988, college participation rates for 18- to 24-year-old high school graduates reached 37 percent.[5]

After 1978, the participation rates for white 18- to 24-year-olds were slightly higher than those for the population as a whole (averaging about 0.5 to 1 percent higher throughout the 1980s). By 1988, the college participation rate for white 18- to 24-year-olds was 39 percent. However, during most of the 1980s, the participation rates for black and Hispanic

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[4]The reader is also cautioned that participation rates presented are a measure of current enrollment, rather than a measure of college attainment.

[5]Note that the increase in college participation rates of 18- to 24-year-olds could be due, in part, to the fact that this cohort may be taking longer to complete their education (for instance, they may be attending as part-time students).

Table 4.--Participation rates of 18- to 34-year-old high school graduates in institutions of higher education, by selected racial/ethnic categories: United States, October 1978 through October 1988

(In thousands)

Year	Total population 1/			White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	High school graduates	Enrolled in college	Percent participation rate	High school graduates	Enrolled in college	Percent participation rate	High school graduates	Enrolled in college	Percent participation rate	High school graduates	Enrolled in college	Percent participation rate
1970 census base:					18-24 Year Olds							
1978	22,309	6,995	31.4	18,639	5,836	31.3	2,292	681	29.7	935	254	27.2
1979	22,421	6,991	31.2	18,697	5,843	31.2	2,307	681	29.5	968	292	30.2
1980	22,745	7,226	31.8	18,787	6,035	32.1	2,425	672	27.7	1,054	315	29.9
1981	22,690	7,405	32.6	18,633	6,135	32.9	2,491	700	28.1	1,091	327	30.0
1980 census base:												
1981	23,343	7,575	32.5	19,029	6,222	32.7	2,628	735	28.0	1,144	342	29.9
1982	23,291	7,678	33.0	18,842	6,272	33.3	2,693	752	27.9	1,153	337	29.2
1983	22,988	7,477	32.5	18,582	6,129	33.0	2,691	726	27.0	1,110	349	31.4
1984	22,870	7,591	33.2	18,214	6,180	33.9	2,832	770	27.2	1,212	362	29.9
1985	22,349	7,537	33.7	17,581	6,142	34.9	2,749	718	26.1	1,396	375	26.9
1986	21,766	7,397	34.0	16,839	5,814	34.5	2,735	782	28.6	1,506	443	29.4
1987 2/	21,118	7,693	36.4	16,162	6,048	37.4	2,669	803	30.1	1,597	455	28.5
1988 2/	20,900	7,791	37.3	16,097	6,229	38.7	2,616	732	28.0	1,458	450	30.9
1970 census base:					25-34 Year Olds							
1978	28,164	2,569	9.1	23,852	2,105	8.8	2,615	282	10.8	1,064	108	10.2
1979	29,240	2,675	9.1	24,706	2,211	8.9	2,747	255	9.3	1,116	129	11.6
1980	30,431	2,703	8.9	25,510	2,216	8.7	2,943	283	9.6	1,281	118	9.2
1981	31,536	2,806	8.9	26,233	2,209	8.4	3,172	325	10.2	1,351	145	10.7
1980 census base:												
1981	32,675	2,928	9.0	26,927	2,271	8.4	3,368	344	10.2	1,423	153	10.8
1982	33,391	2,988	8.9	27,364	2,384	8.7	3,493	332	9.5	1,459	141	9.7
1983	34,112	3,088	9.1	27,727	2,416	8.7	3,640	323	8.9	1,590	155	9.7
1984	34,915	3,015	8.6	28,344	2,383	8.4	3,788	306	8.1	1,588	157	9.9
1985	35,341	3,064	8.7	28,288	2,423	8.6	3,869	287	7.4	1,947	189	9.7
1986	36,226	2,991	8.3	28,929	2,305	8.0	3,961	307	7.8	2,131	222	10.4
1987 2/	36,522	2,985	8.2	28,932	2,273	7.9	4,050	332	8.2	2,285	204	8.9
1988 2/	36,905	2,963	8.0	28,948	2,265	7.8	4,328	322	7.4	2,311	191	8.3

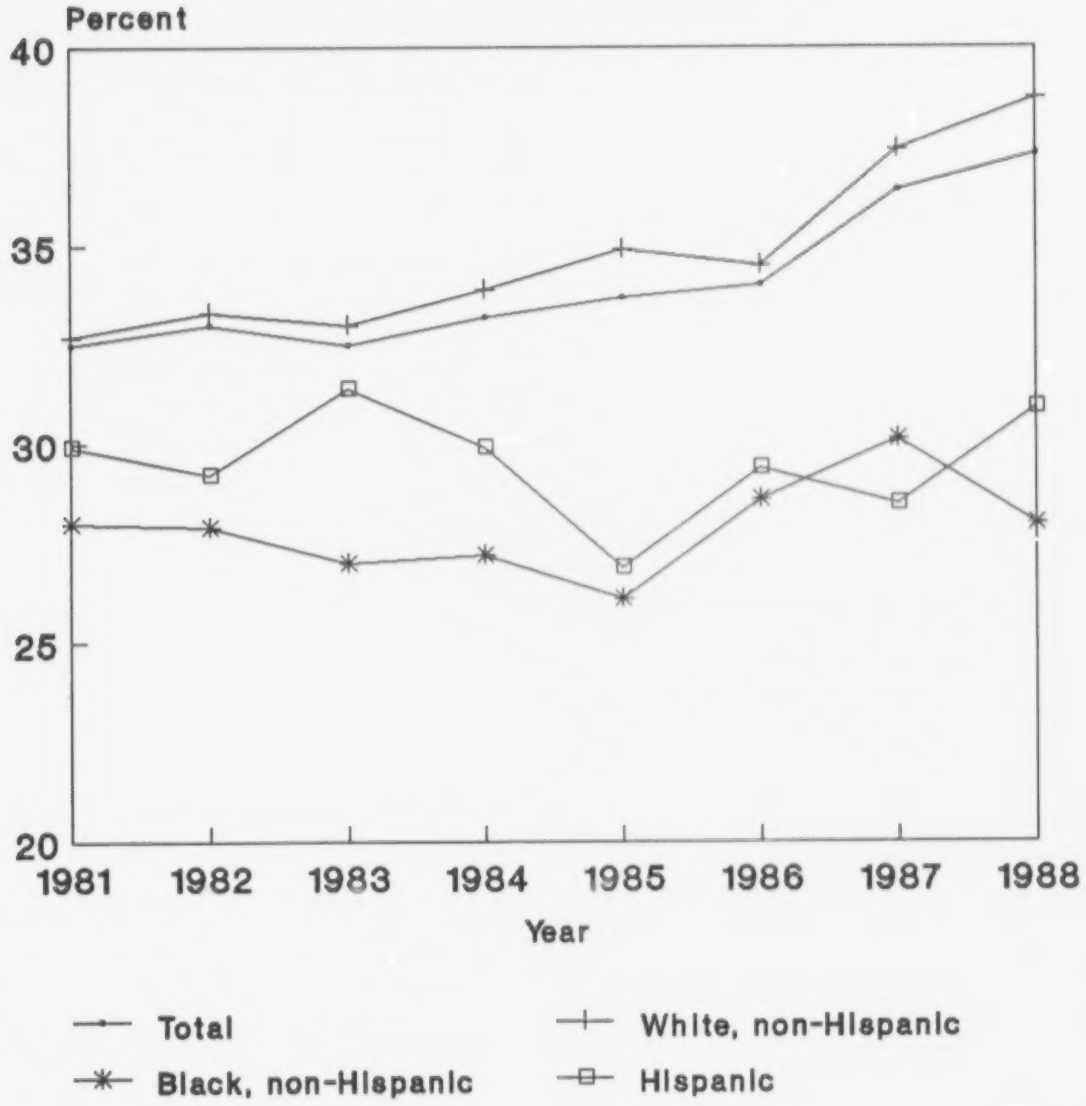
1/ Totals reflected here represent all possible racial/ethnic categories, not just those displayed in table.

2/ Unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census.

Note: Totals differ from those shown in other tables. This table represents data collected in sample surveys of households rather than surveys of institutions of higher education. The Current Population Survey samples are derived from the decennial censuses of populations. Also, the data for whites and blacks differ from Bureau of the Census reports because Hispanic data have been removed from these groups to allow comparisons of all three racial/ethnic categories.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports," Series P-20, various years.

Figure 4.--Participation rates in higher education of 18- to 24-year-old high school graduates, by selected racial/ethnic categories: : October 1981 through October 1988



Source: Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports", Series P-20.

18- to 24-year-olds were generally slightly below 30 percent. In 1988, the college participation rate for black 18- to 24-year-olds was 28 percent; the rate for Hispanics was 31 percent, the highest the Hispanic college participation rate has been since 1983.

The participation rates of 25- to 34-year-old high school graduates showed a different pattern than those of 18- to 24-year-old graduates. For example, the participation rates for the 18- to 24-year-old population increased gradually during the late 1970s and the 1980s; during this same period, however, the participation rates for the population of 24- to 35-year-olds showed a slightly downward trend after 1978, averaging just under 10 percent throughout the 1980s. (The college participation rates for the 18- to 24-year-olds averaged about 34 percent during the same time period).[6]

It also is interesting to note that participation rates of Hispanic 25- to 34-year-olds consistently exceeded the participation rates of white 25- to 34-year-olds. Through the late 1970s and early 1980s, black participation rates for this age group also exceeded those of the white 25- to 34-year-olds. However, after 1984, the participation rates for black students, aged 25 to 34, dropped below that of their white counterparts. Furthermore, in contrast to the slightly rising participation rates for younger students, the participation rates for the 25- to 34-year-olds, with few exceptions, decreased slightly after the early 1980s.

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[6]One should keep in mind that many high school graduates (aged 25-34) have completed 2 or 4 years of college and satisfied their educational goals. The downward trend reported for this cohort may be a result of the increasing participation rates of the younger cohort. That is, the older group's participation rate may be dropping because they completed their education earlier.

Technical Appendix

Data Sources

The biennial racial/ethnic enrollment statistics in this bulletin are derived from two data sources. The information for 1978 through 1984 comes from data reported by institutions of higher education to the Higher Education General Information System (HEGIS) survey, "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report of Institution of Higher Education." The 1986 and 1988 data for institutions of higher education were collected through the new Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment" survey.

Imputations

Although the HEGIS and IPEDS data reported here are historically comparable in terms of the reporting institutions (i.e., those accredited at the college level by agencies recognized by the Secretary of Education), there are some differences in the imputation procedures used in the two surveys.[7]

In the case of totally nonresponding institutions (i.e., those that did not return an enrollment survey form), HEGIS data were imputed whenever possible by using previously reported information. In a few cases, imputations could not be performed; thus, enrollment by racial/ethnic category was slightly less than total enrollment reported by the institutions. However, this was not a major problem because racial/ethnic totals were always within 0.3 percent of the actual totals. In IPEDS, a similar procedure was followed except that "hot-deck" imputations (computer matching with a similar institution of higher education) were performed when previously reported data were unavailable.[8]

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[7]The use of different imputation procedures prior to 1984 for missing and incomplete racial/ethnic data should have no significant impact on the reporting of trend data between 1978 and 1988, because less than 1 percent of total enrollment was affected by the imputation strategies used in 1986 and 1988.

[8]In the fall of 1988, the overall response rate for HEGIS institutions was 92 percent. Imputed enrollment data (for nonresponding institutions and cases with incomplete data) accounted for, on average, less than 5 percent of the HEGIS data.

For responding institutions with incomplete or missing racial/ethnic data, the imputation procedures were as follows:

- For both the HEGIS and IPEDS surveys, for institutions that underreported students by race/ethnicity (i.e., when the sum of enrollment by racial/ethnic categories did not equal total enrollment), the race-unknown category was redistributed in proportion to the institution's reported racial/ethnic enrollment.

- For institutions that did not report racial/ethnic data (under IPEDS), data were imputed using the same proportions of racial/ethnic data reported at the State level for a given type and control of institution. Prior to 1986 (when the HEGIS survey was in place), racial/ethnic data were not imputed for these institutions.

Nondegree-Seeking Students

Table 3 presents data by level of study (undergraduate, graduate, and first-professional). The reader is cautioned that the level of study data presented here may differ from other NCES publications. HEGIS data, which appear in publications prior to 1986, generally do not include nondegree-seeking students in level of study breakouts because, under HEGIS, nondegree-seeking students were not classified by level of study. For the purposes of this report, however, nondegree-seeking students reported under HEGIS were redistributed across the undergraduate/graduate categories based on the proportions of reported data.

This redistribution procedure is not necessary under IPEDS because institutions are asked to report nondegree-seeking students by level of study. The 1978 through 1984 data have been adjusted to allow comparisons with IPEDS information.

Glossary

American Indian or Alaskan Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America or who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This category includes people from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, Samoa, India, and Vietnam.

Black, non-Hispanic. A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa (except those of Hispanic origin).

First-professional students. A student enrolled in any of the following postbaccalaureate degree programs:

Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	Pharmacy (D. Phar.)
Dentistry (D.D.S or D.M.D.)	Podiatry (Pod. D. or D.P.)
Medicine (M.D.)	Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)
Optometry (O.D.)	Law (L.L.B., J.D.)
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	Theology (M.Div., M.H.L., or B.D.)

Graduate student. A student who holds a bachelor's or first-professional degree, or equivalent, and is taking courses at the postbaccalaureate level. These students may or may not be seeking a degree.

Hispanic. A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Nonresident alien. A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

Race/ethnicity. Categories used to describe groups that individuals belong to, identify with, or belong to in the eyes of the community. The categories do not denote scientific definitions of anthropological origins. A person may be counted in only one group. The groups used to categorize U.S. citizens and resident aliens (holders of Form I-551/155) are:

Black, non-Hispanic
American Indian or Alaskan Native
Asian or Pacific Islander
Hispanic
White, non-Hispanic

Undergraduate. A student enrolled in a course in a 4- or 5-year degree program, associate's degree program, or vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate level. This category includes unclassified and nondegree-seeking students.

White, non-Hispanic. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Appendix table 1.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by State and race/ethnicity: Fall 1986

State	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Nonresident Alien
Total	12,503,511	9,920,623	1,082,336	618,047	447,761	90,075	344,669
Alabama	216,060	165,074	43,355	2,004	1,181	376	4,070
Alaska	27,477	22,695	964	439	570	1,979	830
Arizona	226,595	181,560	6,166	20,943	4,276	7,622	6,028
Arkansas	79,182	65,808	10,519	323	540	326	1,666
California	1,729,044	1,143,495	116,876	194,390	192,581	20,459	61,243
Colorado	181,812	155,734	4,592	10,962	4,237	1,512	4,775
Connecticut	159,040	140,770	7,596	3,752	2,782	406	3,734
Delaware	33,895	28,733	3,700	362	417	56	627
District of Columbia	77,645	41,534	22,886	1,875	2,261	321	8,768
Florida	483,958	366,646	45,407	48,660	7,282	1,229	14,734
Georgia	195,124	150,952	34,302	1,807	2,428	306	5,329
Hawaii	51,697	15,370	938	673	32,532	162	2,022
Idaho	45,260	42,534	260	713	575	374	804
Illinois	692,018	524,049	92,366	35,780	24,323	2,153	13,347
Indiana	250,176	223,703	13,555	3,209	2,867	647	6,195
Iowa	155,369	142,673	3,168	1,199	1,754	394	6,181
Kansas	143,308	126,614	6,476	2,428	1,811	1,679	4,300
Kentucky	144,560	132,597	8,800	341	871	323	1,628
Lousiana	171,332	119,318	39,323	3,209	2,466	473	6,543
Maine	46,229	44,319	485	170	593	465	197
Maryland	238,880	184,471	35,479	3,889	8,779	674	5,588
Massachusetts	417,540	361,892	16,685	9,835	10,869	1,124	17,135
Michigan	520,392	444,480	46,865	6,671	7,140	3,247	11,989
Minnesota	226,558	212,301	2,968	1,278	3,681	1,474	4,856
Mississippi	101,104	69,263	28,801	593	427	245	1,775
Missouri	246,185	216,234	18,501	2,361	3,440	669	4,980
Montana	35,238	32,203	146	190	151	1,885	663
Nebraska	100,401	93,090	2,744	1,098	833	680	1,956
Nevada	46,796	40,428	1,861	1,917	1,251	696	643
New Hampshire	53,882	51,522	669	464	387	148	692
New Jersey	295,271	229,667	26,967	17,309	9,692	857	10,779
New Mexico	80,271	50,342	1,889	20,605	970	4,934	1,531
New York	1,006,217	753,877	111,050	67,623	36,223	4,817	32,627
North Carolina	322,980	253,082	57,365	1,957	3,313	2,457	4,806
North Dakota	37,309	34,356	239	125	171	1,468	950
Ohio	521,283	459,881	37,711	4,230	5,714	1,278	12,469
Oklahoma	170,840	141,066	10,546	2,189	2,711	7,668	6,660
Oregon	144,785	128,742	1,834	2,098	5,562	1,341	5,208
Pennsylvania	545,921	483,816	35,112	5,517	8,653	849	11,974
Rhode Island	69,567	63,822	2,014	1,057	1,163	201	1,310
South Carolina	134,115	103,800	25,924	965	978	207	2,241
South Dakota	30,935	28,322	190	96	92	1,574	661
Tennessee	197,071	162,538	27,506	983	1,383	341	4,320
Texas	776,023	543,910	66,662	118,332	20,689	2,599	23,831
Utah	106,218	96,143	726	1,729	1,779	1,147	4,694
Vermont	32,460	31,150	311	165	241	54	539
Virginia	308,318	250,004	41,545	3,278	7,793	645	5,053
Washington	242,379	211,142	5,850	4,279	12,758	3,521	4,829
West Virginia	76,781	71,890	2,865	281	535	96	1,114
Wisconsin	283,653	260,294	9,334	3,149	3,913	1,640	5,323
Wyoming	24,357	22,717	243	545	123	277	452

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1986.

Appendix table 2.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by State and race/ethnicity: Fall 1988

State	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Nonresident Alien
Total	13,043,118	10,283,176	1,129,580	679,962	496,688	92,534	361,178
Alabama	226,167	175,388	43,505	1,187	1,683	473	3,931
Alaska	28,361	23,613	1,048	522	784	2,233	161
Arizona	257,786	203,748	7,263	26,082	5,340	8,301	7,052
Arkansas	84,550	70,180	11,361	366	668	380	1,595
California	1,755,313	1,133,171	114,405	215,422	205,938	20,606	65,771
Colorado	190,767	161,801	5,363	13,639	4,197	1,674	4,093
Connecticut	166,569	144,737	8,944	4,845	3,565	405	4,073
Delaware	38,260	32,315	4,313	356	545	68	663
District of Columbia	79,089	41,348	23,926	2,114	2,494	134	9,073
Florida	515,590	386,687	48,396	54,513	9,331	1,509	15,154
Georgia	230,762	176,235	43,029	2,336	3,237	428	5,497
Hawaii	52,297	15,700	957	844	31,008	194	3,594
Idaho	45,717	42,695	280	653	541	373	1,175
Illinois	688,974	521,510	83,090	40,784	27,798	1,972	13,820
Indiana	267,902	239,057	14,723	3,686	3,329	604	6,503
Iowa	161,174	147,933	3,511	1,402	2,056	457	5,815
Kansas	152,950	134,971	6,302	2,914	2,089	1,826	4,848
Kentucky	159,868	146,703	9,296	683	1,078	427	1,681
Lousiana	176,031	123,362	41,213	3,283	2,507	624	5,042
Maine	47,903	46,748	263	135	260	235	262
Maryland	253,636	192,694	39,780	4,574	10,165	717	5,706
Massachusetts	426,620	362,797	17,777	11,628	13,731	1,157	19,530
Michigan	542,580	458,194	51,494	7,718	8,607	3,122	13,445
Minnesota	244,706	229,422	3,274	1,507	3,929	1,731	4,843
Mississippi	112,872	79,451	30,367	316	604	337	1,797
Missouri	261,667	228,721	20,110	2,610	3,922	840	5,464
Montana	35,772	32,472	141	269	135	2,068	687
Nebraska	104,617	97,630	2,520	1,220	948	625	1,674
Nevada	48,832	41,304	2,242	2,324	1,603	667	692
New Hampshire	55,334	52,433	611	647	541	190	912
New Jersey	302,640	232,047	28,831	17,894	11,196	847	11,825
New Mexico	79,450	50,647	1,667	20,221	929	4,546	1,440
New York	1,012,572	746,950	111,328	70,939	44,249	3,651	35,455
North Carolina	332,521	260,563	58,267	2,249	4,353	2,620	4,469
North Dakota	38,293	35,231	215	137	212	1,486	1,012
Ohio	542,474	478,869	38,166	4,557	6,150	1,273	13,459
Oklahoma	176,307	145,486	11,777	2,534	2,787	8,014	5,709
Oregon	156,159	138,077	2,013	2,572	6,055	1,540	5,902
Pennsylvania	573,927	504,972	38,415	6,139	10,583	918	12,900
Rhode Island	74,839	68,139	2,185	1,197	1,402	218	1,698
South Carolina	147,757	113,939	29,247	863	1,288	236	2,184
South Dakota	31,460	28,526	226	69	122	1,888	629
Tennessee	206,406	170,510	28,494	1,166	1,728	404	4,104
Texas	847,192	597,400	75,478	125,778	23,642	2,756	22,138
Utah	107,538	97,575	619	1,743	1,736	1,088	4,777
Vermont	34,467	32,953	277	234	407	98	498
Virginia	321,216	257,686	44,164	3,783	9,032	738	5,813
Washington	253,088	219,643	6,504	4,830	13,492	3,444	5,175
West Virginia	80,379	75,128	2,876	335	577	119	1,344
Wisconsin	285,227	261,147	9,060	3,497	4,033	1,897	5,593
Wyoming	26,540	24,668	267	646	82	376	501

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1988.

Appendix table 3.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education by control, level, sex, race/ethnicity, and attendance status: Fall 1988

Control and level of institution, and sex	All students			White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
All institutions	13,043,118	7,430,471	5,612,647	10,283,176	5,824,581	4,458,595	1,129,580	658,615	470,965	679,962	337,827	342,135
4-year	8,175,008	5,688,311	2,486,697	6,581,628	4,534,604	2,047,024	656,307	462,228	194,079	296,026	202,748	93,278
Men	3,912,277	2,842,564	1,069,713	3,131,156	2,258,437	872,719	262,988	193,184	69,804	138,705	97,677	41,028
Women	4,262,731	2,845,747	1,416,984	3,450,472	2,276,167	1,174,305	393,319	269,044	124,275	157,321	105,071	52,250
2-year	4,868,110	1,742,160	3,125,950	3,701,548	1,289,977	2,411,571	473,273	196,387	276,886	383,936	135,079	248,857
Men	2,085,927	817,546	1,268,381	1,580,414	613,369	967,045	179,688	79,350	100,338	171,615	60,266	111,349
Women	2,782,183	924,614	1,857,569	2,121,134	676,608	1,444,526	293,585	117,037	176,548	212,321	74,813	137,508
Public	10,156,375	5,409,096	4,747,279	7,963,833	4,234,236	3,729,597	881,088	475,093	405,995	586,867	268,438	318,429
4-year	5,543,987	3,838,676	1,705,311	4,454,845	3,066,255	1,388,590	448,487	310,459	138,028	215,798	144,018	71,780
Men	2,632,528	1,909,282	723,246	2,105,145	1,521,557	583,588	177,433	128,482	48,951	100,466	69,311	31,155
Women	2,911,459	1,929,394	982,065	2,349,700	1,544,698	805,002	271,054	181,977	89,077	115,332	74,707	40,625
2-year	4,612,388	1,570,420	3,041,968	3,508,988	1,167,981	2,341,007	432,601	164,634	267,967	371,069	124,420	246,649
Men	1,974,285	746,184	1,228,101	1,491,714	560,831	930,883	166,299	68,301	97,998	166,611	56,071	110,540
Women	2,638,103	824,236	1,813,867	2,017,274	607,150	1,410,124	266,302	96,333	169,969	204,458	68,349	136,109
Private	2,886,743	2,021,375	865,368	2,319,343	1,590,345	728,998	248,492	183,522	64,970	93,095	69,389	23,706
4-year	2,631,021	1,849,635	781,386	2,126,783	1,468,349	658,434	207,820	151,769	56,051	80,228	58,730	21,498
Men	1,279,749	933,282	346,467	1,026,011	736,880	289,131	85,555	64,702	20,853	38,239	28,366	9,873
Women	1,351,272	916,353	434,919	1,100,772	731,469	369,303	122,265	87,067	35,198	41,989	30,364	11,625
2-year	255,722	171,740	83,982	192,560	121,996	70,564	40,672	31,753	8,919	12,867	10,659	2,208
Men	111,642	71,362	40,280	88,700	52,538	36,162	13,389	11,049	2,340	5,004	4,195	809
Women	144,080	100,378	43,702	103,860	69,458	34,402	27,283	20,704	6,579	7,863	6,464	1,399

Appendix table 3.--Fall enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control, level, sex, race/ethnicity, and attendance status: Fall 1988--Continued

Control and level of institution, and sex	All students			Asian or Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaskan native			Nonresident alien		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
All institutions	13,043,118	7,430,471	5,612,647	496,708	293,271	203,437	92,534	48,485	44,049	361,178	267,692	93,486
4-year	8,175,008	5,688,311	2,486,697	297,424	223,906	73,518	42,096	29,060	13,036	301,547	235,765	65,782
Men	3,912,277	2,842,564	1,069,713	158,317	119,080	39,237	18,250	13,094	5,156	202,861	161,092	41,769
Women	4,262,731	2,845,747	1,416,984	139,107	104,826	34,281	23,846	15,966	7,880	98,686	74,673	24,013
2-year	4,868,110	1,742,160	3,125,950	199,284	69,365	129,919	50,438	19,425	31,013	59,631	31,927	27,704
Men	2,085,927	817,546	1,268,381	100,902	37,613	63,289	20,855	8,648	12,207	32,453	18,300	14,153
Women	2,782,183	924,614	1,857,569	98,382	31,752	66,630	29,583	10,777	18,806	27,178	13,627	13,551
Public	10,156,375	5,409,096	4,747,279	405,709	223,335	182,374	81,047	40,657	40,390	237,851	167,337	70,514
4-year	5,543,987	3,838,676	1,705,311	210,176	156,838	53,338	33,272	22,886	10,386	181,429	138,220	43,209
Men	2,632,528	1,909,282	723,246	111,195	83,315	27,880	14,298	10,295	4,003	123,991	96,322	27,669
Women	2,911,459	1,929,394	982,065	98,981	73,523	25,458	18,974	12,591	6,383	57,438	41,898	15,540
2-year	4,612,388	1,570,420	3,041,968	195,533	66,497	129,036	47,775	17,771	30,004	56,422	29,117	27,305
Men	1,974,285	746,184	1,228,101	99,015	36,150	62,865	19,727	7,925	11,802	30,919	16,906	14,013
Women	2,638,103	824,236	1,813,867	96,518	30,347	66,171	28,048	9,846	18,202	25,503	12,211	13,292
Private	2,886,743	2,021,375	865,368	90,999	69,936	21,063	11,487	7,828	3,659	123,327	100,355	22,972
4-year	2,631,021	1,849,635	781,386	87,248	67,068	20,180	8,824	6,174	2,650	120,118	97,545	22,573
Men	1,279,749	933,282	346,467	47,122	35,765	11,357	3,952	2,799	1,153	78,870	64,770	14,100
Women	1,351,272	916,353	434,919	40,126	31,303	8,823	4,872	3,375	1,497	41,248	32,775	8,473
2-year	255,722	171,740	83,982	3,751	2,868	883	2,663	1,654	1,009	3,209	2,810	399
Men	111,642	71,362	40,280	1,887	1,463	424	1,128	723	405	1,534	1,394	140
Women	144,080	100,378	43,702	1,864	1,405	459	1,535	931	604	1,675	1,416	259

Note: Because of underreporting/nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, data prior to 1986 were estimated when possible. See the Technical Appendix for a discussion of imputation procedures used for underreported and nonreported racial/ethnic data since 1984. Also, due to rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" (1978-1984) and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System "Fall Enrollment" surveys (1986 and 1988).

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